



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

Current Events

[Edited by Clarence W. Gleason, Roxbury Latin School, Boston, Mass., for the territory covered by the Association of New England and the Atlantic States; Daniel W. Lothman, East High School, Cleveland, Ohio, for the Middle States, west to the Mississippi River; Walter Miller, the University of Missouri, Columbia, Mo., for the Southern States; and Franklin H. Potter, the University of Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa, for the territory of the Association west of the Mississippi, exclusive of Louisiana and Texas. News from the Pacific Coast may be sent to Miss Julianne A. Roller, Franklin High School, Portland, Ore., and to Miss Bertha Green, Hollywood High School, Los Angeles, Cal. This department will present everything that is properly news—occurrences from month to month, meetings, changes in faculties, performances of various kinds, etc. All news items should be sent to the associate editors named above.]

Massachusetts

Mount Hermon School.—Last July the Latin students of Mount Hermon School under the direction of Miss J. E. Bigelow had a Latin Frolic after supper out of doors in a pretty little grove on the school campus. The program could hardly be called classical—though some of the boys pronounced it “classy”—but the songs, games, and dialogue were all in Latin. The first number on the program, sung by the more advanced students was D'Ooge's translation of Longfellow's “Psalm of Life”—*Carmen Vitae*. Then followed three games suggested by B. L. Horner in the May number of *Classical Journal*. These games were played by students who began Latin that term, who had had practically *eight weeks* of Latin experience. *Carrus Antiquus* was an excellent résumé, in game form, of the vocabulary of the *Smith's Latin Lessons* these pupils had been studying.

The boys played with great glee “Puer parvus librum amisit” and particularly enjoyed sending to the foot of the class members whose tongues slipped. This is an excellent game for practice in thinking Latin numerals quickly. The “Miles fortissimus domum ex Asia venit” contributed its share toward a good Caesar vocabulary.

Then followed a Latin rendering of three popular songs in war days: “Long, Long Trail,” “Keep the Home Fires Burning,” and “How I Hate to Get Up in the Morning.” This latter song did good service in teaching the passive periphrastic *Surgendum tibi*—“You've got to get up.” Then followed Geyser's Latin version of “The Star-Spangled Banner.”

The boys of Cicero A with great spirit contributed “Consilium Malum” by Lillian B. Lawler, published in *Classical Weekly*, February 16, 1920.

Then a group of students who always sing well gave a Latin *Round* perpetrated by the Caesar class in imitation of *Scotland's Burning*. Don't question the Latinity! It was singable! These were the words:

Roma ardet, Roma ardet,
Cave, cave,
Igni, igni, igni, igni
Aquam infunde, aquam infunde.

The funniest thing on the program was the Latin version of that silly game, "Queen Dido's Dead." This was performed by boys who were natural comedians. The question and answer and gesticulation, always funny when played in English, in the hands (and feet too) of boys with genius for provoking laughter was successful absurdity.

"A Pome of a Possum" was recited, and the frolic ended with the singing of "Gaudeamus Igitur" the only number on the program with tradition. Spectators and audience admitted there was nothing dead about this Latin.

Great Britain

Professor A. W. Van Buren, of the American School of Classical Studies in Rome, sends the following account of the British Association at Cardiff:

At the eighty-eighth annual meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, held at Cardiff on August 24 to 28, 1920, there were read a certain number of papers of special interest for the study of Greek and Roman civilization. As the official journal of the meeting does not appear assured of a wide circulation among classical scholars in America, the following account of these papers may prove serviceable.

Professor J. L. Myres discussed "The Place of Geography in a Reformed Classical Course." In view of the passing of "compulsory Greek," he urged an earlier acquaintance on the pupil's part with ancient conduct and thought, by means of a closer co-ordination between history, literature, and geography; the reformed classical education should begin by illustrating through ancient narrative and description, in the best translations, man's behavior under the geographical conditions of the Mediterranean region, both normally and in great crises; and his solutions of social and moral problems in ancient times compared with ours. By way of illustration Professor Myres suggested beginning with the narrative of St. Paul's voyages in the closing chapters of Acts, and Homer's story of the wanderings of Odysseus; he felt it just as proper that the noble Elizabethan and Jacobean translations should serve as the medium of approach to the literature and life of Greece and Rome as that a similar function in regard to the ancient Hebrew culture should be intrusted to the Authorized Version of the Bible. At a later stage, the individual episodes would be linked together, chronologically and topographically, so as to illustrate historical growth and the interaction between local types.

In treating of the Ovambo, a negro tribe of South East Africa, Professor E. H. L. Schwarz called attention to certain traces of former contact with white races which are to be observed in the present representatives of the tribe: harvest festivals, the long locks of false hair of the women, and the three-winged helmets with their typical Norse form. For these peculiarities he suggested an explanation as survivals from the white races which are known to have existed in North Africa in antiquity—the white Africans of the Egyptian monuments and Herodotus, and in particular the Vandals of Carthage.

Professor W. M. Flinders Petrie, in the course of an account of recent work in Egypt, presented material from a very early period showing the existence of an Egyptian signary which antedates the development of hieroglyphs and in which he is disposed to find the origin of the Cretan and other Eastern Mediterranean scripts as well as of the alphabet proper.

Mr. L. H. Dudley Buxton gave the results of his investigations in the physical anthropology of ancient Greece and Greek lands. He considers that this area at all periods has been populated by both "Mediterranean" and "Alpine" races, the neighboring valleys in many instances being held by opposite types. The fundamental difference between Athenian and Spartan he considers to have been of this nature. This and other papers presented at the meeting suggested the need of caution in the use of the "cephalic index" as a racial criterion, at least in the present state of these studies.

Mr. S. C. Casson, in a communication of exceptional importance, told of the present year's excavations conducted at Mycenae by the British School at Athens. "Every ancient site, like every ancient text, periodically requires re-editing." The grave circle, the "Treasury of Atreus," and the palace are the chief centers of interest. At the first place evidence was found of a continuous mainland civilization from the second millennium B.C. down. The grave circle was constructed at a relatively late period when the area of the city was enlarged, in order to protect interments which had lain outside the earlier city wall; within the circle were carried the remains of other burials than those which fell within its radius. Owing in large measure to the recent establishment of a chronology of "Helladic" vase fabrics through the American excavations about Corinth, it has proved possible to classify chronologically the works of the several generations of dynasts. The "Treasury of Atreus" is thought to be probably contemporary with late Minoan III, though objections of considerable cogency to so late a dating have been advanced by Sir Arthur Evans. The palace is now known to have been two or even three stories in height, to have possessed a more complicated ground-plan than appeared from earlier publications, and to resemble closely the palaces of Knossos. The speaker agreed with Sir Arthur Evans (as opposed to Mr. Wace, the director of the excavations) in considering that the last great Mycenaean dynasty came from Crete, and he was inclined to think that these princes in their turn overthrew the lords of Knossos.

Sicilian archaeology was represented by a communication from Mr. J. Whitaker, read by Dr. T. Ashby, on the excavations of 1906 and subsequent years at the Phoenician settlement on the small island of Motya in the great lagoon between Trapani and Marsala. Defensive walls, gates, stairways, an inner harbor, and monumental sculpture have been found; also innumerable spear- and arrow-heads, the vestiges of the siege of the place by Dionysius of Syracuse; of especial interest are the earlier necropolis on the island and the later one on the opposite Sicilian coast, characterized by cremation and inhumation respectively. Although the fact was not emphasized in the paper, the discovery of a mosaic in pebbles representing lions and bulls, of Graeco-Phoenician art, dated in the period shortly preceding the destruction of the town by Dionysius, constitutes a most important addition to our knowledge of the history of the mosaic art, and apparently will necessitate a revision of current views as to the origin of this technique.

Dr. T. Ashby contributed "Further Observations on the Roman Roads of Central and Southern Italy," especially the Via Valeria and its prolongation, the Via Claudia Valeria, the Via Latina, and the Via Cassia.

Nor were there neglected the antiquities of that remote corner of the Roman Empire in which the meeting was held. There was an excursion to Caerwent, conducted by Dr. Ashby, one of the excavators of the site. This place, the *Venta Silurum* of the ancients, was thoroughly Roman in character, and by way of contrast we had an account by Mr. Willoughby Gardner of the hill-top camp at Abergele, where, as recent excavations have shown, there existed throughout a large part of the third and fourth centuries A.D. a community of natives, in a state of primitive culture, yet as regards such matters as pottery and coins showing the influence of the Roman conquest.